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MICROSOFT CORPORATION LAW OFFICES OF RONALD M. ANDERSON 600 108TH AVENUE N.E., SUITE 507 BELLEVUE, WA 98004			LAZARO, DAVID R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2155	

DATE MAILED: 01/28/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/691,277	MITCHELL ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	David Lazaro	2155	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 October 2004.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-16 and 18-25 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-16 and 18-25 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is in response to the amendment filed 10/18/04.
2. Claim 24 was amended.
3. Claims 1-16 and 18-25 are pending in this Office Action.

Response to Amendment

4. Applicants' arguments filed 10/18/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
6. Claims 1-9, 11 and 18-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,300,947 by Kanevsky.
7. With respect to Claim 1, Kanevsky teaches a method for selectively displaying an additional content in a Web page based on an available display area (Col. 9 lines 39-41), comprising the steps of: (a) automatically detecting dimensions of the available display area (Col. 6 lines 4-28); (b) automatically determining whether the additional content and a primary content can both be fully displayed in a single web page in the available display area without requiring scrolling in more than one direction (Col. 9 lines 35-41 and Col. 10 lines 46-51) and without requiring a modification of either the primary or the additional content that results in either the primary or the additional content being

perceived in less than its entirety on the single web page (Col. 10 lines 46-51), said additional content not being necessarily related to the primary content (Col. 9 lines 39-41); and if so, (c) displaying the additional content and the primary content (Col. 9 lines 39-41 and Col. 10 lines 46-51); else (d) displaying only the primary content (Col. 8 lines 29-34).

8. With respect to Claim 2, Kanevsky teaches all the limitations of Claim 1 and further teaches wherein the available display area comprises an area defined by a browser window (Col. 1 lines 36-47) produced by a browser program (Col. 4 lines 64-65); and wherein the step of detecting the dimensions of the available display area includes the steps of: (a) detecting properties of the browser program that produced the browser window (Col. 5 lines 5-19 and line 63 to Col. 6 lines 3); (b) providing instructions compatible with the detected properties of the browser program (Col. 5 lines 23-29); and (c) executing the instructions to automatically detect the dimensions of the browser window (Col. 2 lines 12-19 and Col. 6 lines 20-27).

9. With respect to Claim 3, Kanevsky teaches all the limitations of Claim 2 and further teaches wherein the step of automatically determining occurs when the browser window is initially displayed by the browser program (Col. 7 lines 25-47 and Col. 16 lines 47-56).

10. With respect to Claim 4, Kanevsky teaches all the limitations of Claim 2 and further teaches wherein the step of automatically determining comprises the step of storing a pointer to a previously defined event handler used by the browser program (Col. 17 lines 50-59 and Col. 18 lines 1-14)).

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11. With respect to Claim 5, Kanevsky teaches all the limitations of Claim 4 and further teaches wherein the previously defined event handler responds to at least one of initially displaying content in the browser window, and resizing the browser window (Col. 17 lines 50-59 and Col. 18 lines 1-14).

12. With respect to Claim 6, Kanevsky teaches all the limitations of Claim 5 and further teaches wherein the step of displaying only the primary content comprises the step of executing the previously defined event handler (Col. 17 lines 33-39).

13. With respect to Claim 7, Kanevsky teaches all the limitations of Claim 1 and further teaches wherein the step of automatically determining comprises the step of automatically determining if at least one dimension of the available display area is sufficient to display the additional content (Col. 10 lines 39-41 and Col. 11 lines 49-51).

14. With respect to Claim 8, Kanevsky teaches all the limitations of Claim 5 and further teaches further comprising the step of responding to a change in the available display area by again automatically determining whether the additional content and the primary content can both be fully displayed in the available display area without requiring scrolling in more than one direction (Col. 17 lines 39-44 and lines 50-59 and Col. 11 line 49-51).

15. With respect to Claim 9, Kanevsky teaches all the limitations of Claim 1 and further teaches wherein the step of automatically determining comprises the step of iteratively automatically determining whether a further additional content can be fully displayed with the primary content and a previous additional content in the available

display area without requiring scrolling in more than one direction (Col. 10 lines 39-41, Col. 11 lines 49-51 and lines 14-24).

16. Claim 11 is rejected for the same reasons set forth in Claim 1. Note also in Kanevsky (Col. 5 lines 23-29).

17. With respect to Claim 18, Kanevsky teaches a method for providing content to a browser program for display in a browser window without requiring scrolling in more than one direction to fully display the additional content, comprising the steps of: (a) automatically detecting properties that identify the browser program (Col. 2 lines 12-19 and Col. 5 lines 5-19); (b) automatically determining instructions that are compatible with the browser program (Col. 5 lines 23-29), to display at least a portion of the additional content without scrolling in more than one direction (Col. 7 lines 25-28) and without requiring a modification of the additional content that results in said at least the portion of the additional content being perceived in less than its entirety on the single web page (Col. 10 lines 46-51), based on an available display area in the browser window (Col. 9 lines 39-41); and (c) communicating the instructions to the browser program (Col. 2 lines 13-16), said instructions causing the additional content to be fully displayed only if possible to do so without requiring scrolling in more than one direction (Col. 7 lines 25-28) and without requiring a modification of the additional content that results in said at least the portion of the additional content being perceived in less than its entirety on the single web page (Col. 10 lines 46-51), wherein said additional content is not necessarily related to the primary content (Col. 9 lines 39-41).

18. With respect to Claim 19, Kanevsky teaches all the limitations of Claim 18 and further teaches wherein the step of automatically detecting comprises the step of parsing a request from the browser program for content to be displayed by the browser program, to determine information that identifies the browser program (Col. 6 lines 20-29 and lines 45-51).

19. With respect to Claim 20, Kanevsky teaches all the limitations of Claim 18 and further teaches wherein the step of automatically determining comprises the steps of: (a) determining a type of the browser program being used from the set of properties; and (Col. 5 lines 5-19) (b) selecting specific instructions written to be implemented by the type of the browser program being used (Col. 2 lines 12-19).

20. With respect to Claim 21, Kanevsky teaches all the limitations of Claim 18, wherein the step of communicating comprises the steps of: (a) obtaining the instructions that are compatible with the browser program (Col. 2 lines 12-19); (b) upon receiving a request for a content from the browser program, providing a response that includes at least a portion of the content requested (Col. 8 line 35-44) and the instructions (Col. 2 lines 12-19); and (c) conveying the response to the browser program (Col. 2 lines 12-19 and Col. 8 lines 35-44).

21. With respect to Claim 22, Kanevsky teaches a system for displaying a Web page and selectively displaying an additional content, based on an available display area (Col. 9 lines 39-41), comprising: (a) a memory adapted to store data and machine instructions (Col. 5 lines 23-29); (b) a processor coupled to the memory, said processor controlling storage of data in the memory and executing the machine instructions to

implement a plurality of functions (Col. 5 lines 23-29); (c) a persistent storage device, coupled to the processor and the memory, on which are stored machine instructions (Col. 5 lines 23-29), which when executed by the processor, cause it to selectively fully display a primary content of a Web page and the additional content without requiring scrolling in more than one direction (Col. 7 lines 25-28 and Col. 9 lines 39-41) and without requiring a modification of either the primary or the additional content that results in either the primary or the additional content being perceived in less than its entirety on the single web page (Col. 10 lines 46-51), said additional content not being necessarily related to the primary content (Col. 9 lines 39-41); and (d) a display on which said primary content and said additional content are rendered in accord with the machine instructions, said display being controlled by the processor, said plurality of functions implemented by the processor executing the machine instructions (Col. 5 lines 5-19 and line 63 to Col. 6 line 3) including: (i) detecting dimensions of the available display area (Col. 6 lines 4-6 and 20-27); (ii) selectively displaying both the primary content and the additional content, if the primary content and the additional content are fully displayable without scrolling in more than one direction (Col. 9 lines 39-41 and Col. 10 lines 49-51); and if not, (iii) displaying only the primary content (Col. 8 lines 29-44).

22. With respect to Claim 23, Kanevsky teaches all the limitations of Claim 22 and further teaches wherein the machine instructions that cause the processor to selectively display the additional content are downloaded to the memory over a computer network (Col. 2 lines 12-19).

23. With respect to Claim 24, Kanevsky teaches a system for displaying a Web page and selectively displaying an additional content, based on an available display area (Col. 9 lines 39-41), comprising: (a) a remote computer operatively connected to a communication network, said remote computer including a processor, and a memory in which machine instructions are stored that when executed by the processor while the remote computer is coupled in communication with a client device, carry out a plurality of functions (Col. 5 lines 20-56), including: (i) identifying a client browser program running on the client device (Col. 2 lines 12-19 and Col. 5 lines 5-19); (ii) determining machine instructions that are compatible with the client browser program (Col. 5 lines 23-29), for causing the client browser program to fully display at least a selected portion of the additional content without scrolling in more than one direction (Col. 7 lines 25-28) and without requiring a modification of the additional content that results in said at least the selected portion of the additional content being perceived in less than its entirety (Col. 10 lines 46-51), based on the available display area on the client device (Col. 9 lines 39-41 and Col. 10 lines 49-51); and (iii) communicating the machine instructions to the client browser program (Col. 2 lines 12-17); and (b) a client device operatively connected in communication with the remote computer over said communication network, the client device including a display, a processor, and a memory in which instructions are stored, said instructions, when executed by the processor in the client device, carrying out a plurality of functions, including (Col. 5 line 5 to Col. 6 line 3): (i) communicating said client browser properties to said remote computer when requesting a primary, content of a Web page from said remote computer (Col. 2 lines 12-17 and

Col. 6 lines 20-28); (ii) receiving said primary content and said machine instructions from said remote computer (Col. 2 lines 12-19); (iii) detecting dimensions of an available display area on the client device (Col. 6 lines 20-28); (iv) determining whether the additional content and the primary content can both be fully displayed in the available display area without requiring scrolling in more than one direction (Col. 8 lines 26-44, Col. 9 lines 39-41 and Col. 11 lines 14-24) and without requiring a modification of the additional content that results in said at least the portion of the additional content being perceived in less than its entirety (Col. 10 lines 46-51), wherein said additional content is not necessarily related to the primary content (Col. 9 lines 39-41); and if so (v) displaying at least the selected portion of the additional content and the primary content on the display of the client device (Col. 9 lines 39-41, Col. 10 lines 49-51 and Col. 11 lines 14-24); else (vi) displaying only the primary content on the display of the client device (Col. 8 lines 26-44).

24. With respect to Claim 25, Kanevsky teaches a computer-readable medium having a computer-executable component for selectively displaying an additional content in a Web page based on an available display area (Col. 9 lines 39-41), wherein said component is integral with a browser program in which the Web page is displayed (Col. 2 lines 12-19), said computer-executable component causing a plurality of functions to be carried out when executed by a computer, including: (a) automatically determining whether an additional content and a primary content can both be fully displayed in a single web page in the available display area without requiring scrolling in more than one direction (Col. 9 lines 35-41 and Col. 10 lines 46-51) and without

requiring a modification of either the primary or the additional content that results in either the primary or the additional content being perceived in less than its entirety on the single web page (Col. 10 lines 46-51), said additional content not being necessarily related to the primary content (Col. 9 lines 39-41); and if so, (c) displaying the additional content and the primary content (Col. 9 lines 39-41 and Col. 10 lines 46-51); else (d) displaying only the primary content (Col. 8 lines 29-34).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

25. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

26. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanevsky in view of U.S. Patent 6,098,096 by Tsirigotis et al. (Tsirigotis). Kanevsky teaches all the limitations of Claim 1 further teaches display of additional content (Col. 9 lines 39-41 and Col. 10 lines 49-51). Kanevsky does not explicitly disclose determining if the additional content to be displayed was previously downloaded and retrieving the content if needed. However, it is well known in the art that it can be determined if content has been previously downloaded and retrieving the content if it was not as shown by Tsirigotis (Col. 5 line 58 – Col. 6 line 8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Kanevsky and modify it as indicated by Tsirigotis such that wherein the step of displaying the additional content and the primary content comprises the steps of: (a) determining whether the additional content was previously downloaded from a remote

storage; and if not, (b) retrieving the additional content from the remote storage and displaying both the primary content and the additional content; else (c) displaying both the primary content and the additional content that was previously downloaded from the remote storage. One would be motivated to have this as it saves time that would have otherwise been used to retrieve the content (Col. 2 lines 24-36).

27. Claims 12-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kanevsky in view of U.S. Patent 6,593,943 by MacPhail.

28. With respect to Claim 12, Kanevsky teaches a method for controlling display of a Web page on a device (Col. 2 lines 12-19), comprising the steps of: (a) automatically determining an available display area for displaying a content of the Web page on the device (Col. 6 lines 4-28); (b) automatically determining a combination of different portions of the content that can be fully displayed in a single web page in the available display area without requiring scrolling in more than one direction (Col. 8 lines 26-44 and Col. 9 lines 35-41 and Col. 11 lines 1-24) and without requiring a modification of the content that results in the content being perceived in less than its entirety on the single web page (Col. 11 lines 1-24) (c) displaying only the portion of the content that can be fully displayed in the available display area without scrolling in more than one direction (Col. 7 lines 25-28 and Col. 11 lines 14-24) and without requiring a modification of the content that results in the content being perceived in less than its entirety (Col. 11 lines 1-24). Kanevsky does not explicitly disclose the step of determining being one of automatically converting a portion of the content into a moving image or automatically

subdividing a portion of the content into subportions that are displayed sequentially within the available display area. MacPhail teaches that information from a web page can be divided such that portions are displayed sequentially within the available display area (Col. 2 lines 3-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to take the method disclosed by Kanevsky and modify it as indicated by MacPhail such that said step of automatically determining the combination of different portions of the content comprises at least one of the steps of: (i) automatically converting a portion of the content into a moving image within the available display area; and (ii) automatically subdividing a portion of the content into subportions that are displayed sequentially within the available display area. One would be motivated to have this as it is desirable to efficiently deliver information to devices having displays of arbitrary size (Col.3 lines 14-17 of MacPhail).

29. With respect to Claim 13, Kanevsky in view of MacPhail teaches all the limitations of Claim 12 and further teaches the step of dividing the Web page into discrete content modules that are selectively displayable (Col. 11 lines 14-24).

30. With respect to Claim 14, Kanevsky in view of MacPhail teaches all the limitations of Claim 12 and further teaches wherein the step of determining the portion of the content that can be fully displayed in the available display area without requiring scrolling in more than one direction comprises the step of prioritizing different portions of the content based on an order of importance, said different portions of the content corresponding to specific areas of the Web page that are selectively displayed as a function of the available display area (Col. 11 lines 14-24).

31. With respect to Claim 15, Kanevsky in view of MacPhail teaches all the limitations of Claim 14 and further teaches wherein the step of prioritizing comprises the step of ranking the different portions of the content according to their importance in conveying information on the Web page (Col. 11 lines 14-24 and 42-63).
32. With respect to Claim 16, Kanevsky in view of MacPhail teaches all the limitations of Claim 12 and further teaches wherein the step of automatically determining the portion of the content that can be fully displayed in the available display area without requiring scrolling in more than one direction, comprises the steps of: (a) detecting a respective share of the available display area required by each portion of the content (Col. 8 lines 49-53); and (b) automatically determining a combination of different portions of the content that are displayable in the display area, based upon the respective share of the display area required by each different portion of the content (Col. 8 lines 44-53 and Col. 9 lines 35-41).

Response to Arguments

33. Applicants' arguments filed 10/18/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
34. The Applicants' arguments are primarily focused on how the "additional content" and the related limitations of the Applicants' invention are distinguished from the teachings of Kanevsky.

35. The Applicants first remark on the Examiner's previous response (Non-Final Action mailed 08/27/04) in regards to the meaning of "additional content" and the Examiner's interpretation. Applicants state on pages 9-10 of the Remarks,

"...the Examiner asserts that the claim language does not explicitly define the form that the "additional content" must take and therefore can be interpreted broadly, so that "objects and links" can be considered "additional content" ... The Examiner supports his assertion by citing two portions of applicants' specification, which state that the contents may comprise "text, video, or graphics... or other contents of the various types typically contained in web pages," and which states that the content may be limited to "small icons or only a few lines of text." In addition, the Examiner further supports his assertion by citing applicants' specification, which states that the content item may comprise a URL hyper link to a Web page with additional detail about the content item." However, these citations either refer to what the primary content may include or refer to the use of content in situations where the content as included by the web page designer does not fit a display size and thus, by definition is primary content..."

36. One of the points to the Examiner's assertion is that the claim language does not explicitly restrict the meaning of "additional content" such that "additional content" excludes "object and links". In making the citations, the Examiner was distinguishing what "content" in general, refers to. Specifically, from these citations, one can interpret "content" in general, as including text, video, graphics, icons, links and other things typically contained in web pages. While some of the citations involved different aspects of the Applicants' invention, such as referring to only "primary content" or to different display situations involving "primary content", the claims define the overall scope of the invention. As such, the general meaning of "content" cannot differ unless the

terminology, such as “primary content” versus “additional content”, is explicitly defined to express such a difference. As such, it is reasonable to interpret both the “primary content” and the “additional content” as containing “content” that may include text, video, graphics, icons, links and other things typically contained in web pages. The terms ‘primary’ and ‘additional’ distinguish between the “content”; with ‘primary’ being related to the original or as-intended content, and the ‘additional’ content being the extra or optional content dependent on certain limitations presented in the claim. The “objects” described by Kanevsky may also include things typically contained in web pages such as icons, text and graphics (Col. 8 lines 32-33 and Col. 10 lines 56-59), and therefore, can be considered “content”. Kanevsky also distinguishes between original or as-intended content and extra or added content. This is seen on Col. 9, lines 35-41, which states “On the other hand, if the user’s display size is larger than the web page design intended, objects and links can be added to the web page” (emphasis added). Therefore, Kanevsky teaches “additional content”.

37. The Examiner recognizes there are further claim limitations regarding the “additional content” in determining whether or not it is displayed and the relationship to the primary content. In the Remarks, page 10, lines 22-25, the Applicants state,

“Thus, the form that the additional content must take is implicitly defined, since the additional content is only added if the additional content and the primary content can both be fully displayed in a single Web page in the available display area without requiring scrolling in more than one direction and without requiring a modification of either the primary or the additional content that results in either the primary or the additional content being perceived in less than its entirety on the single Web page. Objects and links that require further manipulation by the

user to view the contents do not conform to this requirement. Thus, contrary to what the Examiner asserts, additional content cannot be interpreted so broadly such that objects and links that require further manipulation by the user to view the contents are considered part of the additional content."

38. The Applicants do not explain what they consider to be "further manipulation of by the user to view the contents". Specifically, the Applicants have not stated why the 'objects and links' as taught by Kanevsky require "further manipulation by the user to view the contents". Kanevsky does not state that the added objects (icons, text, graphics, etc) have to be a reference to additional content or that an object must be manipulated by the user to view the contents. If a single graphic or a small amount of text is inserted (such as Col. 9 lines 35-41) that does not link to any other content, then this additional content would not be a reference to additional content and would not have to be manipulated. The object (for example text and graphics Col. 8 lines 32-33 and Col. 10 lines 56-59) is the "additional content". Furthermore, it would be a full representation of additional content in its entirety and in a single web page with the primary content (Col. 10 lines 46-51).

39. Even considering 'links' as "additional content", nothing in the claim language dictates that any "content" that references more content or must be manipulated to view more contents (such as a link or clicking on a link-what the examiner assumes is meant by a manipulation) is excluded from "additional content". The Examiner again, asserts that a link can, itself alone, be considered additional content. Kanevsky does not state the links added (Col. 9 lines 35-41) are links to additional content. The links are the

additional content. This is based on the view described above since links are items that are "typically contained in web pages" and therefore, qualify as "content". While they are a reference to more "content", they are still "content" themselves. Furthermore, a link added in such a fashion would be a full representation of additional content in its entirety and in a single web page with the primary content (Col. 10 lines 46-51).

40. Furthermore, if the user has to scroll in one direction to view the contents as allowed by the claim language, is that not "further manipulation by the user to view the contents"?

41. Applicants also make arguments concerning the limitation "said additional content not being necessarily related to the primary content" (as from claim 1, lines 11-12). Specifically, Applicants state on Page 12 of the Remarks,

"However, Kanevsky explicitly states that if the user views the web site on a screen, which is larger than a standard display screen, not only are icons 11, 12, 13, 14 and links L1, L2, L3, and 1,4 displayed, but also, some other icons and links that are hierarchically related to those items are displayed (emphasis added, Kanevsky, column 2, lines 40-44). Thus, in the case where there is additional room to display content other than the primary content, Kanevsky only adds additional content that is hierarchically related to the primary content."

42. Nowhere in Kanevsky does it state that Kanevsky **only** adds additional content that is hierarchically related to the primary content. While examples are given of a hierarchically relation, such as those cited by Applicants, these are just examples, and the Examiner notes that this limitation does not always exclude a relationship with the primary content. Kanevsky generally states "objects and links can be added to the web

page" (Col. 9 lines 39-41). More importantly though, Kanevsky never explicitly states the additional content must be necessarily related to the primary content. In other words, Kanevsky never states that in all instances, the "additional content" must be related to the primary content.

43. Applicants also make specific arguments with respect to Claim 12. Applicants state on Page 13 of the Remarks,

a. *"Kanevsky does not fully display only the portion of the content, but instead also displays a link to another portion of content. Specifically, Kanevsky states' that if a first object has a higher priority than another object and both objects cannot together fit a small display screen, then the object with higher priority is displayed on the screen, and the object of lower priority is accessed by displaying a hypertext link to another web page where the lower priority object can be fully displayed (see Kanevsky, column 11, lines 15-24). Thus, what is displayed by Kanevsky is not only the portion of the content that can be fully displayed, but can be a combination of one portion of content and link to a different portion of the content that is not fully displayed until the link is activated to view the content on another web page. So, Kanevsky's combination display method is unlike applicants' claimed invention, which is directed towards displaying only the portion of the content that can be fully displayed."*

44. The linking to another portion of content described by Kanevsky only occurs when both the higher priority portion and the lower priority portion "cannot together fit a small display screen" (Col. 11 lines 14-24), such as a condition where the display size is not larger than the webpage as originally designed. However, this is not the condition as to which the examiner is rejecting the claims. The embodiment the examiner has

interpreted to read on the applicants' claims is where the web page adaptation module is being used in the situation where a display size is larger than the display size needed for displaying the web page (Col. 9 lines 39-43 and Col. 10 lines 46-51). Column 11, lines 14-24 is part of the detailed description of the web page adaptation module (Col. 9 lines 46-43). As such, the different portions of the web page data would all be fully displayed.

45. The Examiner also points out some of the claim language of Claim 12 may lead to alternate interpretation. Particularly, in step '(b)', the language states "without requiring a modification of the content that results in the content being perceived in less than its entirety on the single Web page" (emphasis added), and in step '(d)', the language states "displaying only the portion of the content that can be fully displayed in the available display area ...without requiring a modification of the content that results in the content being perceived in less than its entirety" (emphasis added). The emphasized instances of "the content" can be interpreted as the overall content of a web page such as stated in step '(a)', "displaying a content of the Web page". This differs from "a portion of the content" or a "combination of different portions of the content". Taking this into account, if any "portion of the content" is left out based on step '(c)', the requirement of "without requiring a modification of the content that results in the content being perceived in less than its entirety" cannot be met since part of the overall content is now missing.

Conclusion

46. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

47. U.S. Patent 6,098,085 by Blonder et al. "Word-serial reader for network devices having limited display capabilities" August 1, 2000. Discloses conversion of information in a source format to serial stream format such that words are sequentially flashed on the screen along with static elements.

48. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

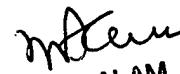
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Lazaro whose telephone number is 571-272-3986. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain Alam can be reached on 571-272-3978. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



David Lazaro
January 26, 2005



HOSAIN ALAM
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER